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SUNDAY, APRIL 18, 1915.

A Morning Motto.

Luck is ever waiting for something to turn up; labor, with keen eyes and strong will, will turn up something. Luck lies in bed and wishes the postman would bring him the news of a legacy; labor turns out at 6 o'clock and with busy pen and ringing hammer lays the foundation of a competence. Luck whines; labor whistles. Luck relies on chance; labor on character.—R. CORDEN.

Lloyd George's Liquor Speech.

The London Times, containing the full text of Lloyd George's speech on the liquor problem, has just reached America. Mr. Lloyd George broached this topic at a labor meeting at Bangor, in Wales. This speech culminates in a fervent appeal to the patriotic feelings of the laborers and their employers, which runs as follows:

"The allied countries between them could raise armies of over 20,000,000 of men. Our country can put in the field barely half that number. Much as I should like to talk about the need of more men, that is not the point of my special appeal today. We stand more in need of equipment than of men. This war is an engineers' war, and it will be won or lost owing to the efforts or shortcomings of engineers.

"Our enemies realize that, and employers and workmen in Germany are straining their utmost. I hear of workmen in armament works here who refuse to work a full week's work for the nation's need. They are a minority. But you must remember a small minority of workmen can throw a whole work out of gear. What is the reason? Sometimes it is one thing, sometimes it is another, but let us be perfectly candid.

"It is mostly the lure of drink. They refuse to work full time, and when they return their strength and efficiency are impaired by the way in which they have spent their leisure. Drink is doing us more damage than all the German submarines.

"Unless we are able to equip our armies our predominance in men will avail us nothing. We need men, but we need arms more than men, and delay in producing them is full of peril for this country. You may say that I am saying things that ought to be kept from the enemy. I am not a believer in giving any information which is useful to him. You may depend on it he knows. But I do not believe in withholding from our own public information which they ought to possess, because unless you tell them you cannot invite their co-operation. The nation that cannot hear the truth is not fit for war, and may our young men be volunteers, while the unflinching pride of those they have left behind them in their deed of sacrifice ought to satisfy the most apprehensive that we are not a timid race who cannot face unpleasant facts! We must appeal for the co-operation of our employers, workmen and the general public. The three must act and endure together or we delay and maybe imperil victory.

"We laugh at things in Germany that ought to terrify us. We say, 'Look at the way they are making bread out of potatoes—ha, ha!' 'Aye, that potato bread spirit is something which is more to dread than to mock. That is the spirit in which a country should meet a great emergency, and instead of mocking at all we ought to imitate it.'"

Coal Industry Summarized.

With a view to encouraging the exportation of coal from the United States and pointing out the opportunities for extending this trade as a result of the European war, an article summarizing the world's coal industry and issued by the National City Bank of New York, is being distributed by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to producers whose mines are reached by the lines of this company. The pamphlet is replete with the latest available statistics of production and consumption, exportation and importation of coal by the principal countries of the world; and in the form in which it is prepared it comprises a valuable handbook of the coal trade for ready reference.

The pamphlet shows in a striking way the tremendous proportions of the coal industry, as well as the destruction of commerce and financial loss which the countries at war have suffered through the interruption of their coal trade, which temporarily at least has withdrawn a vast tonnage from commerce.

Pointing to the activity of American producers and the possibility of their meeting the competition of other countries for the world's coal trade supremacy, the article shows the advantage which coal operators in the United States will enjoy as a result of the Panama Canal route. It seems certain that coal produced in the United States can be sold profitably at Cristobal coaling station at the eastern end of the canal at one dollar a ton less than the price charged at Port Said station of the Suez Canal. This should prove a strong factor in influencing the course of trade between the eastern seaboard of the United States and the Orient.

With 508,971,540 tons of coal produced in the United States in 1913, which was about 40 per cent of the world's output, it is estimated in the pamphlet that this tonnage and all of the coal produced in this country to the present time are about one-half of one per cent of the total supply, which is calculated to be more than three trillion, five hundred billion tons.

Well Abandoned.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch is pleased that there was no "jubilee" at Appomattox Friday, April 9, the fiftieth anniversary of the surrender of Lee. So is every thoughtful and patriotic citizen of the United States. It appears that the plan for a veritable jubilee, not merely a historical observance, but a program of special rejoicing, had been proposed, and that, too, by Virginians. It was born of a generous and praiseworthy purpose; but the plan plainly took a mistaken form, and happily it was soon given up.

Appomattox was no place, and its fiftieth anniversary was no time for a jubilee. The spot where the great leader of the beaten and broken South accepted the generous terms of his conqueror, whose spirit was expressed in his immortal "Let us have peace!" may well be a shrine for patriotic feet. It is a place for solemn

thoughts. But a "jubilee" would hardly have been tolerated there by Grant fifty years ago, and it would have been equally out of place today. Certainly there was no need for Virginians to arrange any such program in order to demonstrate their loyalty to the reunited union.

Fifty years after the remnants of Lee's splendid army laid down its arms, the South is no less glad than the North that the great Civil war ended as it did. There is, and always will be, opportunity to emphasize the unity of the two sections, the brotherhood of the children of those who fought face to face through four awful years, but there will be less and less disposition to make any observance a celebration of victory as such. There was no "jubilee" at the Gettysburg semi-centenary, says the Boston Transcript. The gray-haired veterans who have been in session here in Boston the last few days are long past any "jubilee spirit" that they were able to come out victors over the bent old veterans of the South, who are planning for their fiftieth and last grand reunion at Richmond in June. Both cherish precious memories. Both love the stars and stripes. Both will leave to their children and to all the land a deathless heritage of valor and of devotion to ideals.

Night School Work.

A writer in a recent issue of the Colliery Engineer, after describing the comfortable houses, good water, public schools, amusements, etc., furnished the employees of the E. E. White Coal Company at Glen White, has the following to say of the splendid work being accomplished in the night school, which is being supported by the operators:

"It is the object of the company to build its official mining organization from its own ranks, and night schools are maintained by the company, and those employees desiring instruction are invited to attend free of cost.

"Several of the company officials are graduates of the mining course of the International Correspondence Schools, of Scranton, Pa., and are well qualified to instruct their subordinates. The regular night school has been supplemented by first-class moving picture reels showing up-to-date mining methods; by home-made stereopticon views calling attention to the correct and the incorrect way of doing work; by simple, practical addresses delivered by representatives of the Morgantown university and by weekly talks by the company officials.

"The company has just completed at the Statesbury mine a recreation hall that will provide all necessary facilities for carrying this work to a practical end. At Glen White plans are being made for a \$10,000 structure which is being designed to cover all the educational wants of the company's employees. The management is particularly interested in the development of the lads who must enter the mines to assist in the family support, and very satisfactory results are being attained.

"This company is not alone in this New River smokeless coal field in the work of uplift and advancement. It is being carried on by all the leading companies in the field."

Revising Road Laws.

To aid legislatures in revising road laws and framing new road legislation, a series of papers dealing exhaustively with existing road laws in each state will be issued under an arrangement made by the legislative committee of the American Highway Association with the Bureau of Municipal Research of New York City. The complete compilation of road laws already thoroughly indexed and brought up to date has been submitted by the committee to A. N. Johnson, highway engineer of the Bureau of Municipal Research, for use in the preparation of a series of papers and charts which will indicate the laws in each state which are conflicting, obsolete, vague or superfluous, and the lines along which simplicity and efficiency in revision may be obtained included in the publications to be issued will be suggested models for laws covering state aid to road improvement; the use of convict labor; the issuing of bonds for road construction; the management of local roads; the regulation of traffic, and other related subjects of legislation. Charts illustrating graphically the points of similarity and dissimilarity in the respective state systems will also be prepared.

The American Highway Association, through its legislative committee, first secured the effective aid of the United States Office of Public Roads in compiling all road laws and the work which will now be done by the Bureau of Municipal Research is a further step in turning this great fund of information to best advantage. The third step in this important undertaking will comprise personal conferences and hearings in connection with state legislative programs by experts whose services will be arranged for by the highway association. In its field propaganda work the association is represented by Charles P. Licht, field secretary, and its office headquarters work in Washington is in charge of I. S. Pennybacker, executive secretary.

To Require Physical Fitness.

If plans under consideration by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad be adopted, the future employment of men for positions with that company will be upon a basis as to physical fitness, similar to that required to enter the United States government service. Officials working upon the proposed regulations governing employment favor a plan requiring those who in the future apply for positions in any branch of the service to undergo a medical examination to ascertain whether or not they are in good health.

Covering all grades of employment, this plan is upon broader lines than those applying to railroad and other corporation service generally. The Baltimore and Ohio like other transportation companies and employers of large working forces requires its employees in certain occupations to undergo physical examinations. For instance, engineers and other trainmen are examined as to physical condition and sight, and the dining car and restaurant employees and all others handling food served the public are required to be in perfect health; but the new regulations are aimed to provide protection also to employees engaged in other work. Clerical forces and other engaged in sedentary employment will be assured under the new plan that those associated with them are physically sound, and in large offices this is regarded as of great importance as a safeguard to health. And by taking this precaution at the time employment is entered upon not only will it improve the general health of the force, but it will automatically raise the standard of efficiency. Incident to the examining of prospective employees members of the medical board will observe the general health of the force.

Criminals Incurable.

"Criminals nearly always are defective and for the most part incurable," declared Addison Johnson, former warden of Sing Sing, to a Washington Post reporter recently. "It is my conviction that from nine years' observation of criminals of all classes, that they can rarely ever be reformed. They may be model prisoners while in prison and leave the institution with every good intention, but they are led easily into temptation and fall. There are, of course, exceptions that prove the rule. I had a man in Sing Sing, the

LITTLE TALKS ON THRIFT

By S. W. STRAUSS,
President American Society for Thrift.



A striking example of thrift living is found in the career of the Rev. A. W. Strickfaden, who began his first vacation a few days ago, after serving his congregation continuously for forty-three years.

Mr. Strickfaden's salary has averaged \$600 a year, and out of this sum earned as pastor of the North Ashland Avenue Evangelical Church, Chicago, he has bought and paid for a cozy home in Logan Square. He has brought up four children, given each of them a good education, with plenty to eat and wear. He has also helped many in distress and has contributed liberally to church enterprises. The family is free from debt because they have lived simply and unostentatiously, and have paid cash for everything. "We have made it a rule to eat good, wholesome food and have plenty of it," said the Rev. Mr. Strickfaden, "to keep a savings account and to economize in small matters as well as large ones."

Mrs. Strickfaden has always done her own cooking and sewing. She early learned the value of simple, well balanced meals, varying the menu each day so that there is never monotony in the diet.

For breakfast the family has a cereal, oranges or grapefruit, or other fruit in season, bread, butter, coffee.

Their luncheons are mainly made from left-overs from other meals and their dinners usually consist of a broiled or baked or stewed piece of meat, usually beef, or fish, with vegetables, bread, butter and some simple, easily-digested dessert, as for instance rice, sago or a custard.

From the French people we may learn many lessons in economy and frugality. They do not waste a thing. They have a positive genius for utilizing everything. The French peasant, for instance, gathers up the twigs and branches from the trees, which we Americans consign to a bonfire, and these he ties neatly into bundles and sells for kindling.

All scraps of food and every bit of the vegetable is used by the French cooks. For instance, the French housewife never throws away the vegetable which is drained from vegetables in boiling. This is saved and put in her "stock pot" to form the basis of soups and also every scrap of suet and fat is saved and used for frying. The American in nine cases out of ten will use butter at forty cents a pound, perhaps, when suet and beef fat is very much better.

Also the French cook knows the value of the cheaper cuts of meat. She utilizes the tops of beef and celery, thrown away in many American homes, for making salads, and to give a tang to her gravies and made-over dishes. Let us take these lessons home to ourselves.

leader of the prison band, sent there for a heinous crime. He was the best man I had, and when his time was up I got him a job in a department store in New York and gave him \$25. I heard nothing of him for months, and then he sent me back the money I had loaned him. Some time later a woman called on me, and told me she had been sent by my former prisoner. She related that the man had proposed marriage, and told her at the time he was a former prisoner. He said that if she wanted to know about him I could tell her. I advised her to marry him. That fellow is still employed at the department store, has two beautiful children and owns several houses which he has bought from his savings. He is a model husband. This is the only man in my whole experience as warden of the New York state penitentiary whom I know truly reformed.

"I know there are men who believe they can reform prisoners. If they can accomplish this, they can do more than the ordinary warden, and perhaps it is worth the trial."



NEW YORK, Apr. 17.—Harry Frazee, 30 Broadway, bears, went in with Jack Curley as supplier of the war chest for the Willard-Johnson fight and is now likely to clean up a lot of money he has dropped in the theatrical business in New York.

Frazee is a wealthy westerner who blew into New York a number of years ago to take a flyer in theatricals. He has had some successes but mostly failures. Now he is going to clean up on the Havana angle. It was a long shot too. He put up in the neighborhood of \$100,000. He got back about \$2,000 out of the actual fight, but he has a gold mine in Willard.

The champion is under contract to Frazee and will be exploited to the limit. The picture receipts will bring in about \$350,000 in spite of the fact of the fact that there is a federal law against transporting fight pictures from state to state. Frazee believes there is a grave question of the constitutionality of this law and he will test it through all the courts.

Robert W. Chambers, the author, recently purchased a home on Long Island and traveled to and from New York by automobile. The other week he decided to go in for chicken raising and ordered a patent chicken coop. On the day it was to arrive he set forth in a wagon to bring it from the freight office.

He reached the railway station—which he had never seen before—after an hour's drive. No one was in sight, but there was his chicken coop. He put it on the wagon and started home. After going several rods he encountered a man in uniform with the title "station master" on his cap. "What have you got on that tray?" demanded the station master, excitedly.

"My new chicken coop," it was a long shot too. "You're carrying off Blankville Junction."

The scholastic theologians are out after Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian church and one of the special writers on the Heart papers. It seems that Dr. Parkhurst has stroked the clerical fur the wrong way in his open advocacy of the use of light wines and beer.

He has always been a liberal in his views and yet he has been in many vigorous fight in New York and has done much to make the city better morally. He is strongly against prohibition because he does not believe that it prohibits and he is backed up by Editor Arthur Brisbane. As the result of his views, charges have been filed against Parkhurst in the moderator's council of the New York presbytery. The case in point was that Dr. Parkhurst wired a Cal-

ifornia banker last October that there was danger in prohibition. It is claimed that the publication of that telegram defeated prohibition. Now they are hailing Dr. Parkhurst as the "friend of the saloon"—whatever that is.

A Bronx movie theater offers, "The Ball of Antwerp and Six Other Cheerful Acts."

Bruce Edwards has been reading newspapers all his life and says he has never read of a coffee planter who was not "wealthy" or a comedian who was not "versatile."

Gotham is getting ready to move to the country. Not that anybody wants to go, but it is the custom. If you live in town all summer it looks like you haven't any money—and there is no crime so terrible in New York. The movie fans are the bane of New York life. If folk could stay in one place long enough they might learn to like the town.

WHAT OTHER EDITORS SAY

The Reason.
(Wheeling News.)

Sets on the New York stock exchange are bringing higher prices. Newly upholstered with lambs' wool, we presume.

Same Policy.
(Preston News.)

The New York World, Fairmont West Virginia and Morgantown New Dominion all have the same editorial policy—scusin the fact the World has it first.

Talk Business.
(Bluefield Telegraph.)

The way to get business is to talk better business. Get busy with advertising and stop growling. The weather, the war, the grip and the sour stomach will be things of the past. Talk business, think business, get business.

Has Gone.
(Preston News.)

It's so! Presley has gone—or at least he is not now actively engaged in tearing off red hot epithets for the editorial columns of the State Journal—more yet. We can now call him Pres, uncle, dean, mister, on any old thing we care to and he has no earthly chance of coming back. Sorry though because he was the one editor in the state who delegated to himself the arduous task of keeping the other

boys straight—and he did 'er, too. Good-bye, uncle!

Public Health Day.
(Huntington Herald Dispatch.)

Governor Hatfield, of West Virginia, has followed the example of Governor Rafton, of Indiana, in setting apart April 19 to be observed as public health day.

In Indiana, last October, a mighty impetus was given disease prevention by the state-wide observation of a day on which lectures, publications, exhibitions, parades and school exercises combined to disseminate the knowledge that half of humanity's burden of sickness is preventable.

In his proclamation Governor Hatfield asks the preacher on the Sunday preceding public health day to declare the solemn obligation that rests on society and on the individual to work for clean and healthful conditions of living, for the removal of known causes of disease, and for the dissemination of a knowledge of those pests that underlie an efficient preservation of the physical and social hygiene.

It is the truest patriotism to fight for one's country. But the man behind the gun is not the one that fights. The twentieth century crusade against tuberculosis and other preventable diseases are entitled to their need of praise as patriots true, and all humanity needs to be enlisted in the cause.—New York Mail.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of this suggestion. We believe the day is coming in which the lawyer who keeps his client out of litigation will be the most sought and best paid lawyer, and the doctor who keeps his patrons well the most sought and best paid doctor. That much, if not of the sickness the people suffer is preventable, is not to be questioned. That much of the diseases which prey upon the human family is due to ignorance of the prescribed laws of health and sanitation, or to gross violation of those laws, is something that will be generally conceded. A campaign, therefore, having for its object enlightenment of the people along lines calculated to awaken them to the importance of the question of health, is so admirable in its purpose as to demand the support of the people. There are in this movement vast possibilities. Disease, even when not contagious, is avoidable in a large degree. The people should be taught how to avoid disease. The observance of public health day will have a tendency to direct the minds of the people definitely to the question. It is the greatest of material questions. It affects every man unto himself. It envelops communities. Governor Hatfield should have the co-operation of the people in impressing the true meaning of this day.

SANCTUM VAUDEVILLE

"I think Professor Hibrowe is a wonderful lecturer," said the Old Fogey. He brings things home to you that you never hear before." "That's nothing," replied the Grouch. "I have a laundry wagon driver who can do that."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"What makes you sure your congressman is not speaking his mind frankly and freely?" "The weather."

"The weather?" "He spoke frankly and freely he wouldn't offer any remarks except motions to adjourn."—Washington Star.

"How much does Rogers get a week?" "All he earns, he's a bachelor."—Boston Transcript.

LINCOLN

(By Theodore H. Boice.)
When this old world was in its youth
God called out Abraham
And made him father of a race
Where rose the eastern palm.
Long centuries have passed away.
The patriarch is dust.
But everywhere, he's still revered
As faithful, wise and just.

In later times, when wrong was bold,
The same God called again,
And then another Abraham
He singled out from men.
For there was trouble in the land,
Hosts gathering for strife,
And this new Abraham was called
To save his nation's life.

For he was great in heart and mind,
Strong faith was e'er his guide,
And on the justice of his cause
This Abraham relied.
He heard the coming of the storm
That soon would break and blight,
But triumph over wrong he saw
As with prophetic sight.

Through all the clamorous years of war
He like a bulwark stood,
Until at last his work all done
He passed to martyrhood.
For he had saved the nation's life,
All foes were overthrown,
And as the crowning sacrifice
Of blood, he gave his own.

Twice thus the later Abraham,
Our Lincoln, great and strong,
Responded to the call divine
And triumphed o'er the wrong.
And though long years have passed
Away,
And he is now but dust,
By all his nation he's revered
As faithful, wise and just.

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